

GRADUATING CLASS OF MARY INSTITUTE NUMBERS THIRTY-EIGHT.



MARY INSTITUTE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1904.

-Photograph by Studio Grand.

The senior class of Mary Institute this year numbers thirty-eight, and all but two appear in the group picture—Miss Hazel Garrison and Miss Pearl Rose—who were detained at home by illness when the class picture was taken yesterday. The graduation exercises will be held early in June.

Reading from left to right on each row, the members are: 1. Miss Grace Greenleaf Jones; 2. Miss Louise Cary Campbell; 3. Miss Helen Kingsland Fisher; 4. Miss Patricia Mariani Lewis; 5. Miss Julia Florence Lake; 6. Miss Elsie Harriet Brockman; 7. Miss Doris Wertheimer; 8. Miss Blanche Lesser; 9. Miss Margarette McCandless;

10. Miss Susan Wanda Boehnen; 11. Miss Irene Elizabeth Love, the class president; 12. Miss Hermine Cary Gratz; 13. Miss Fanta Duncan; 14. Miss Olga Boehnen; 15. Miss Clara Louise Meyer; 16. Miss Anne Skinner; 17. Miss Marjorie Evelyn Campbell; 18. Miss Myra Alice Deibel; 19. Miss Madge Brown Maddox; 20. Miss Helen Josephine Day; 21. Miss Cora Kate Glaser;

22. Miss Gertrude Leschen; 23. Miss Elinor Alice Hall; 24. Miss Florence Goldman; 25. Miss Marjorie Thornburgh; 26. Miss Katharine Adams Sempel; 27. Miss Florence Adams Hayes; 28. Miss Nellie Wickham; 29. Miss Irene Niedringhaus; 30. Miss Emma Zoe Lee; 31. Miss Ethel McCune;

32. Miss Lucile Blackwelder; 33. Miss Mary Greenwood; 34. Miss Hazel Julia Joerger; 35. Miss Vivian Gray Little; 36. Miss Emily Lyle Mackey.

Miss Love is president, while Miss Marjorie Thornburgh has been elected class historian and Miss Hall the class essayist. In the group, Miss Marian Lewis holds the class mascot, "Bobs."

TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS.

Yesterday's bank clearings were \$3,442,991; balances, \$1,282,050. Local discount rates were between 5 and 6 per cent. Domestic exchange was quoted as follows: New York, 96c premium bid, 40c premium asked; Chicago, 95c premium bid, 30c premium asked; Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans, 95c discount bid, par asked. Wheat closed lower at 51 1/2c asked July, 51 1/2c bid May, 40 1/2c No. 2 mixed. Oats closed at 30c bid May, 40 1/2c No. 2 mixed. Spot cotton was unchanged in the local market.

WASHINGTON.

The House committee investigating charges of postal irregularities against Congressmen, is expected to bring in a report severely censuring certain subordinates of the Post-Office Department. President Roosevelt lectures a delegation of Ojibwa Indians who call upon him. Senate Democrats will insist that the Post-Office Department be thoroughly investigated. The House Committee on Elections may not take up the Butler contest at this session of Congress.

WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

The tension between Russia and China becomes serious, and it is asserted by a semi-official newspaper at Berlin, Russia's worst fears are approaching realization. Japanese soldiers have suppressed an uprising of Tong Haks in Eastern Korea and have had a skirmish with Russian scouts in the northern part of the country. A committee has been appointed to inquire into the charge that a member of the Japanese Parliament is in the employ of Russia. The correspondent of the London Mail says that Japan is able to maintain only 50,000 men in Korea on account of the difficulty of transporting supplies through a barren country. Many of the men are suffering from dysentery and pneumonia.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

Proprietors of medium-priced downtown lunch rooms have novel plan for protection of regular patrons from increased prices. General John C. Bates was the guest of honor at a dinner and smoker given by the Mercantile Club. Mayor Wells wants suggestions for observing St. Louis Day, August 11. Exposition management submits new bond proposition to Mayor Wells. Thirty policemen appeared before Grand Jury yesterday as witnesses in primary cases. Republican politicians concede that St. Joseph convention will lack harmony. Position of Laclede Power Company in riparian rights is case formally upheld by the city. Julius Mehlbech, 14 years old, was crushed to death in an elevator accident at Cupples Station. N. O. Nelson enlists in number who will aid in fighting spread of consumption. One hundred and ten plumbers employed at the Fair are expected to strike to-day. Ira Hite fell from the Eads bridge into the river and was drowned. Many applicants seek election to offices in St. Louis County. Clayton Jury must decide if father owes wages to children of legal age. Owing to lack of union action on part of churches no tabernacle for union services will be erected at Fair.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

Supporters of the candidacy of James A. Reed held a conference at St. Joseph for the purpose of evolving plans to carry Buchanan and Jefferson City in support of a motion to set aside the submitting of the Sharpe case to the Supreme Court of Missouri, charge Speaker J. H. Whitcomb with having mutilated the records of the case. The State closed its case in the Rudolph trial at Union, Mo. Rudolph's hope for acquittal is in vain.

the killing of Detective Schumacher was seen by no eyewitness.

Doctor H. M. Metcalf of Nevada, Mo., when brought before the Federal Grand Jury at Jefferson City, which is investigating the Post Office site scandal, stood on his constitutional rights and refused to testify.

A package containing \$500 sent by a Kansas City bank to Great Bend, Kas., is missing.

Governor A. B. Cummins of Iowa is seriously sick with the grip. Pneumonia is threatened.

The anti-Yates forces in Illinois fear a plan has been formed whereby the State Committee, which is controlled absolutely by Governor Yates, may take upon itself the privilege of naming the temporary organization of the Republican State Convention.

Kansas City Democrats are involved in a bitter fight. Ward meetings, at which countercharges are made, are held every night, and Republicans have high hopes of carrying the city at the coming election.

SPORTING.

Shay's playing at short feature of Cardinals' preliminary work. The O'Brien-Sullivan bout, set for tonight, has been postponed for a fortnight. The Arkansas Derby will be run to-day. More Goldblatt's Rainland promises to be an odds-on favorite for the event.

FOREIGN.

It is reported that the Duke of Cumberland prevented the engagement of his second daughter, to the German Crown Prince, though the Kaiser himself sought to make the alliance. Turkish soldiers, it is reported, have 10,000 Albanian rebels surrounded and the commander has asked for re-enforcements while he parleys with the insurgents.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, March 23.—Arrived: Mesaba, from London; Cevis, from Liverpool. Mobile, March 23.—Arrived: Ethiopia, from New York. London, March 23.—Arrived: Menominee, from New York. New York, March 23.—Arrived: Liduria, Genoa and Naples. Sailed: Steamers Victorian, Liverpool; Prinz Adalbert, Naples and Genoa; Germania, Naples; Cedric, Liverpool; Noordam, Rotterdam and Boulogne; Nord Amerika, Naples and Genoa. Mobile, March 23.—Arrived: Steamer Grosz Kurfurst, New York, via Punalu, for Alexandria, etc. Genoa, March 23.—Arrived: Steamer Clitia Dorno, New York. Plymouth, March 23.—Arrived: Steamer Pretoria, New York, via Cherbourg, for Hamburg. Liverpool, March 23.—Arrived: Steamer Westernland, Philadelphia. Hong-Kong, March 23.—Arrived (previously): St. Altholt, Tacoma. Queenstown, March 23.—Arrived: Australia, New York, for Liverpool (and proceeded). Antwerp, March 23.—Sailed: Rhyndland, Philadelphia. Mobile, March 23.—Arrived: Pretoria, St. John, New Brunswick and Halifax, for Liverpool (and proceeded). Liverpool, March 23.—Sailed: Nordland, Philadelphia, via Queenstown; Oceanic, New York, via Queenstown. Naples, March 23.—Sailed: Romanio (from Alexandria), Boston, via Gibraltar and Ponta del Gada. New York, March 23.—A White Star steamer, probably the Majestic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, for New York, is reported by wireless telegraph as having passed the Nantucket lightship at 8:20 p. m.

Struck by Lee Avenue Car.

While crossing the street at Nineteenth and Drexler streets yesterday morning, Miss Daisy Minor, 19 years old, of No. 1381 Drexler street, was struck by a south-bound Lee avenue car and thrown to the street. She sustained several painful scalp wounds and bruises about the body and arms. Her injuries are not necessarily serious.

LETTERS ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE MAY DAMAGE BURTON'S CHANCES.

After Discussion Lasting All Afternoon Judge Adams Overrules Contention of Defense on Every Point and Permits Checks to Be Introduced—Defendant Shown to Have Received \$500 From Grain Company.

LETTER WRITTEN BY BURTON

TO ATTORNEY T. B. HARLAN.

United States Senate, Committee on Forest Reservation and the Protection of Game, Nov. 20, 1902.—Mr. Thomas B. Harlan, Rialto Grain and Securities Company, St. Louis, Mo.: Dear Sir:—Your favor of November 19 received. I failed at the department this morning and find that there are two complaints lodged against your company, one by Bella Evans and the other by Mrs. K. C. Hunt, both of Albany, N. Y. These complaints were both sent out from the main office here for investigation on the 7th of November. The investigation inpector has called your attention to them before now. If he has not he will do so very soon.

I should like to be advised what there is in these complaints. Without knowing anything about the merits of the same I would advise that all complaints receive special attention by your company, and if possible satisfy the complainants; especially should this be your motto until after this Brooks matter is entirely out of the way. I have arranged with the department to be advised in case any complaints are made against your company and have arranged for a hearing in case any hearing should become necessary. I have assured the department that it is the purpose of your company to comply strictly with the law and that it is your desire at all times to remain in perfect harmony with the department. No action is to be taken against you without my first being notified, and every opportunity for a full explanation or hearing will be had. In return, if agreeable, you may make remittance for my first month's pay. Faithfully yours, J. R. BURTON.

The general impression in Judge Adams' courtroom in the Federal building at the close of yesterday's session at the trial of Senator Joseph R. Burton seemed to be that the Government had greatly strengthened its case and that a conviction would be secured. The Government had a decided advantage in the discussion of the various legal points which were contested, the Court upholding the Government in every instance.

Almost the entire afternoon session was occupied in arguments as to whether the check sent to Senator Burton by the Rialto Grain and Securities Company could be admitted as evidence.

The defense had apparently prepared to contest this point in the strongest possible manner, and it is believed to be the pivotal point in the trial. Judge Chester H. Krum and Frederick W. Lehmann, attorneys for the defense, each discussed the point at length.

Many authorities were cited in the attempt to show that, if an offense had been committed, the point of its commission was in Washington, D. C., on the ground that the Government had a decided advantage in the discussion of the various legal points which were contested, the Court upholding the Government in every instance.

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that Senator Burton, when he deposited the check and received credit for the amount, had sold it to the bank, and that he, therefore, the payment had been made in Washington.

Chief Post-Office Inspector W. E. Cochran, who handled the point for the Government, declared the Rialto National Bank had acted as Senator Burton's agent in collecting the check, which collection was made in St. Louis. The agency was shown, he averred, by the fact that the bank had recourse to Senator Burton, who had endorsed the check in case the Commonwealth Trust Company failed to cash it.

Judge Adams ruled that the check was within the jurisdiction of the court, and if there was any question of the admission of the check, it was a question for the jury.

The first testimony offered yesterday was for the purpose of showing the course of the charges against the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, the apparent object being to show the need of the company had for assistance in the Post-Office Department.

F. R. Fravel, clerk in the Agricultural Department, testified that on November 23, 1902, he sent a letter to the Post-Office Department, calling attention to the methods of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company. B. W. Turner, chief clerk in the Post-Office Department, testified that the letter had been received by his department and referred to the Post-Office Inspector.

Post-Office Inspector George A. Dice testified that he received the letter from the St. Louis office, and of reporting to his superiors on the case.

Chief Post-Office Inspector W. E. Cochran told of the handling of the case of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, which was made by Senator Burton. Thomas B. Harlan, attorney for the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, and the witness, during which the employment of Senator Burton by the company was tentatively discussed.

District Attorney Dyer then read a letter from Harlan, which was written immediately after his return from Chicago. It was dated November 18, 1902, and addressed to Senator J. R. Burton, Senate chamber, Washington, D. C. The first paragraph is:

"I have been unable to get any definite information of the present proceedings before the Grand Jury. You will recall that the present proceedings give out of the business conducted under the name of the Brooks Brokerage and Commission Company."

Here follows a long account of the business done by the Brooks Company. The above facts, which constitute a mere outline of the present situation, will, I believe, be sufficient to show Major Dennis's present danger, as well as his innocence of any wrong doing in the matter.

"If you can find it convenient to inquire at the Post-Office Department whether there are any complaints, you will be doing us a great service. Your truly, 'THOMAS B. HARLAN.'"

The letter, from Senator Burton, dated November 20, in reply to this was then read. After the reading of the Burton letter, the course of the discussion, Judge Krum dwelt on the gravity of the charges.

and said that the service was so slight that he claimed it could not reasonably be held that the \$500 asked could have been for the performance of it, but in payment of his salary as fixed in the contract.

After the admission of the first check, Arthur T. Brice, cashier of the Rialto National Bank of Washington, D. C., testified that the check had been deposited in his bank, and told of the method of collection. He said that Senator Burton's account was not overdrawn at the time the check was deposited.

Circuit Attorney Dyer then offered another check, dated December 11. Another discussion was precipitated, which ended in the check being admitted.

The court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

MERCANTILE CLUB DINES

GENERAL BATES AND STAFF.

Smoker Follows With Speechmaking Attended by Many Prominent Citizens.

United States Army officers in gold braid and citizens in evening dress mingled last night at a dinner and smoker given by the Mercantile Club in honor of Major General John C. Bates, commander of the Northern Division of the army.

The dinner was served at 6:30 o'clock to General Bates and staff and several prominent members of the club. At 8:30 the dinner guests were joined by about 100 men, who were invited to the smoker.

Smith P. Galt acted as toastmaster and briefly related to the warrior heroes of history, paying glowing tribute to Americans who had won fame in battle since the beginning of the Revolution.

Major General Bates, in response to a call from the toastmaster, said: "I am delighted to meet with you tonight. I thank you for the expression of appreciation in my behalf, and the officers with me. I have always wanted to be stationed in St. Louis, and with the exception of one year immediately after the war this is the first time I have been located here in my forty years' service in the army."

"Among the citizens of St. Louis I find a few old schoolmates, who claim they were fellows in school when I was a big fellow, and many old friends."

MUST FATHER PAY WAGES

TO CHILDREN OF LEGAL AGE?

This Question Confronts Clayton Jury in Suit of Sophia Ramming to Break Will.

Whether a father is compelled to pay wages to his children who work for him after they have attained their majority is a question to be decided by a jury in the Clayton Circuit Court in the trial of the case of Sophia Ramming against the estate of Leopold Ritter, which began at Clayton yesterday and will be ended to-day.

Mrs. Ramming is suing for \$1,800. According to her allegation, she left her father after her eighteenth birthday and started to work for wages in another place, but was induced to return to him on his representation that it would be worth more to her. Despite this, however, she was not remembered in his will and declares she did not receive any money from him during the service subsequent to the attainment of her majority.

The defense maintains that the consideration for the services was love and affection and that she is not entitled to recover. A demurrer to the plaintiff's evidence was overruled by the court yesterday afternoon.

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GLEAVES

OF SOUTH CAROLINA SAYS:

"PE-RU-NA MADE ME WELL AND STRONG."



R. HOWELL GLEAVES.

R. Howell Gleaves, late Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of South Carolina, writes from 125 Carroll street, S. E., Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I have had that rare experience of suffering which I can best describe as a winter fever and a summer cold, all from catarrh, than which nothing short of serious illness can so completely unfit a man for business. I had almost despaired of ever being fit again to do anything but mope and hopelessly long for relief, until I listlessly ventured upon a bottle of Peruna. Its first effect was to dispel the depression of spirits. I kept taking Peruna according to directions until I became well and strong, ready to do business and glad at the same time to speak my best possible word for Peruna as a remedy and a tonic."—R. Howell Gleaves.

Now is the Time to Protect Oneself Against Colds by Using Pe-ru-na.

For 30 Years Congressman Meekison Suffered with Catarrh—Pe-ru-na Cured Him.

THE season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze and nasal twinge are to be heard on every hand. The origin of chronic catarrh, the most common and dreadful of diseases, is a cold.

This is the way the chronic catarrh generally begins. A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. The cold generally starts in the head and throat. Then follows sensitiveness of the air passages which incline one to catch cold very easily. At last the person has a cold all the while seemingly, more or less discharge from the nose, hawking, thus preventing chronic catarrh.

Catarrh may be described as Chronic Cold. The best time to treat catarrh is at the very beginning. A bottle of Peruna properly used never fails to cure a common cold, thus preventing chronic catarrh.

While many people have been cured of chronic catarrh by a single bottle of Peruna, yet, as a rule, when the catarrh becomes thoroughly fixed more than one bottle is necessary to complete a cure. Peruna has cured cases innumerable of catarrh of the twenty years' standing. It is the best, if not the only internal remedy for chronic catarrh in existence.

But prevention is far better than cure. Every person subject to catching cold should take Peruna at once at the slightest symptom of cold or sore throat at this season of the year and thus prevent what is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh.

Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State, but throughout America. He began his political career as a member of the House of Representatives for four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Congress.

He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh, with its invidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be able to fully eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison, ex-Member of Congress.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY SALE
SOLID GOLD Spring Rimless Eyeglasses, \$1.00 value, at..... \$1.00
EYES EXAMINED FREE by Dr. Chas. Reilly, of the E. JACQUARD JEWELRY CO.

CHAS. REILLY OPTICAL CO., 619 Locust St.

MISS PATTERSON'S WILL FILED FOR PROBATE.

Bulk of Estate Goes to Her Nieces, Theodosia and Henrietta Wallace.

The will of Miss Marie E. Patterson, who died recently in Paris, France, was filed for probate yesterday. She left the bulk of her estate to her nieces, Theodosia and Henrietta Wallace, whom she instructed with having a monument erected. They are the daughters of Commodore R. R. Wallace.

She directed that the cost of her funeral and monument should not exceed \$1,500, and that \$1,000 a year be paid to the Sisters of Providence for five years and \$500 to the pastor of the St. Aloysius Church in Washington, D. C., to have Mass said for her soul by Jesuit Fathers.

She left a life annuity of \$600 to Mary A. Patterson and \$200 a year for her maid, Marie Durand, conditioned on the maid being in her employ at her death.

The rest of the estate goes to her nieces, Henrietta and Theodosia Wallace, whom she appointed to have charge of the administration of the estate without bond. She charged them with the payment of the annuities to Mary A. Patterson and her maid, but stipulated that the bequests shall not be liens on their interests in the estate.

The will provides that in the event of the death of either legatee the residue, that the other inherit the residue, and that should both die before her, the property should go to her heirs per stirpes. The will recites that she made no provision for her other nieces, not for want of affection, because "the police are warm about her soul by Jesuit Fathers."

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